

A BADGE OF HONOR.

Robert S. Porter, local correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, found in his mail yesterday a handsome New Year's gift in the shape of a solid gold "service pin" from the C. J.

The pin bore on its face in blue enameled letters the words, "The Louisville Courier-Journal, 5 Years." Accompanying pin was a personal letter from Judge Robert W. Bingham, who some time ago purchased the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, commending Mr. Porter's excellent work.

Talk of army decorations! Bob Porter wears the Courier-Journal pin, the Red Cross pin and a Masonic pin, which he describes as being "all the decorations of merit any man needs to be proud of."

SALE POSTPONED TO JANUARY 4, 1919.

Owing to rainy weather the sale of the George Howard property on Duncan avenue was postponed until Saturday, January 4, 1919, at 2 o'clock, p. m. (31-21)

AT THE PARIS GRAND AND THE ALAMO.

Edward Leuwee's excellent orchestra continues to be the big drawing card at The Alamo and The Paris Grand, and, in connection with a remarkably good run of first-release motion pictures, these pretty movie houses are the Mecca of hundreds of delighted patrons these days and nights. The houses have been put in the very best sanitary shape and there is every reason to believe that they will be maintained that way. The program for Friday, Saturday and Monday is as follows:

To-day, Friday, January 3—Dorothy Dalton, in "Green Eyes," a Thos. H. Ince production; Ruth Roland, in the tenth episode of "Hands Up."

Saturday, January 4—Mabel Normand, in "Back to the Woods," a Goldwyn picture; Smiling Bill Parsons, in "Matching Bills."

Monday, January 6—Billie Burke, in "The Pursuit of Polly," Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, in "Good Night, Nurse."

DEDICATION OF NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Continued from Page 1)

learned minister, a man of strong character, who left his impress not only upon those of his immediate day and time, but upon this community even to this day. His pastorate was terminated by his death on the 28th day of July, 1828. During his ministry the eldership of his church, which has ever been a most potent factor in the work of the Presbyterian organization, was composed of earnest, pious and zealous men, who labored in connection with their pastor in a most efficient manner.

During his administration the church was divided into districts, and one Elder was assigned to each district. It was the duty of this Elder to visit the members of the congregation in his district and to oversee the conduct of the members, and to see to it that the slaves and the children of the family received religious instruction. It is shown by the records that it was made the duty of these Elders to consult with and to advise and warn any who failed to discharge their Christian duties or to conform to the rules and regulations of the church, and if such counsels and such warnings were not heeded, it was their duty to see that such persons were brought, upon proper charges, before the Session of the church for trial.

One of the most active Elders, and one who, so far as I am able to ascertain from the records, was probably one among the first Elders inducted into office upon the organization of the church in 1787, or shortly thereafter, was one Joseph Mitchell who filled this office with great zeal and ability for a period of more than fifty years. And it is shown by these records that some of his family or their descendants have been members of this church from his time until now. And they are numerous represented in the present membership. Among these descendants is one of the present most efficient ruling Elders, Mr. Charles B. Mitchell, a great-grandson.

It is interesting to note that during the early years of the history of this church the discipline of the church was strictly enforced. It was during Mr. McFarland's administration that one member was tried by the Session upon the charge that he had been guilty of unnecessary travel upon the Lord's Day. It appeared from the facts that he had some important engagement in a neighboring town some miles away, early on Monday morning, and in order to be able to reach this point as early as he desired on Monday, he traveled a portion of the distance on Sunday afternoon preceding, and he was convicted upon the charge.

Again, it is recorded that one member was tried for collecting usury upon a debt. Numerous trials were had of persons upon the charge of failing to attend public worship in the church for a period of twelve months, without lawful excuse. And this seems to have been one of the rules and requirements of the church.

It is also interesting to note that from the earliest organization of the church and, as I am advised, even until as late as the breaking out of the Civil War, it had been the custom of the church to receive into its membership colored slaves who made a suitable and proper profession of their faith, and a provision and place was arranged for them in the church building in which the white masters worshipped; and it was made the duty of the masters of these slaves who were members of the church to have the infant children of these colored slaves baptized and these, along with all other infants, were baptized into the church and are referred to in the church as baptized members.

Shortly after the occurrence of the great revival at Cane Ridge, noted for the wonderful physical manifestations exhibited by many of those who attended those services, these manifestations, such as falling upon the floor and writhing in their bodies, some shouting, some barking and making other loud outcries, had seemed to have pervaded the Presbyterian church in this section, or, as I should more properly say, there seemed to have arisen a practice of making such demonstrations during the public services, as the auditors would be moved, which was an entire innovation in the worship of the Presbyterian church, and which was not according to the accepted standards and practices of the church. And by reason of this, the Rev. Joel Lyle, who was a minister of the Presbyterian church, although never pastor nor officially connected with the church in Paris, but who lived in Paris and frequently preached to the church here, preached a sermon in Paris from the text: "Let all things be done decently and in order." This sermon made such a deep and lasting impression and was of such force that from that time forward there never seemed to have been any cause of complaint by reason of these demonstrations during public service. This Rev. Lyle was a most learned and pious man and exerted a wide influence in this community, and was numerously connected with many of the most influential families throughout Central Kentucky. He was also the editor for many years of the only newspaper published in the county, The Western Citizen.

In 1837 and 1838 the ploughshares of discord entered this church, and a division was had not only in this church, but throughout the Presbyterian church in many of the States of the nation. One branch was known by the name of the New School, and the other by the Old School. This division took place in this church and continued for something like twenty years, when the differences between the two branches were adjusted and the two congregations again were united to be a most harmonious and united congregation until about 1866, when another division arose, growing out of issues connected with the Civil War. None of these divisions, as far as I am able to understand, grew out of any doctrinal differences, or any differences in the teachings of the church, but were differences more in regard to questions of government.

After the division of the church in 1866 that portion of it adhering to the Northern Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States erected the brick church now standing upon Pleasant street only a block away; and in September, 1868, Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., was called to the pastorate of that wing of the church which was connected with what is known as the Southern General Assembly, and in 1869 and 1870 the Southern branch of the Presbyterian church built the church which has been recently torn down and which was dedicated on the 25th day of September, 1870, and which is intended to be replaced by the new structure we are now engaged in erecting. Rev. Blanton continued as the pastor of this church from September, 1868 until September, 1880.

In recent years the differences between the Northern and Southern branches in Paris have been happily adjusted and a few years ago they were again reunited, and the church is now more harmonious, more zealous, more prosperous and stronger than it has ever been in any period of its history. Its membership now is about two hundred and fifty.

In the earlier periods of the history of this church it was the custom of the Session of the church to select young men of piety and of good ability and to educate them for the ministry. In one case they went so far as to buy the time of a young man who had been apprenticed to learn a trade, and took him and educated him, and he became a minister of this church. The young men who went out as ministers from this church have been, many of them, among the most prominent and the most efficient in our entire church. There were twenty-seven of them in all.

Among the Elders of this church in its early period, Mr. Alexander had three sons who entered the ministry, Mr. McConnell, one son, Mr. Curry, one son, and Mr. Joseph Mitchell, one son. All of these young men were sons of Elders of this church.

It is likewise a fact worthy of comment that this church has always been a warm advocate and supporter of foreign missions. One of the sons of Mr. Alexander went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1821, when the inhabitants were still savages and were addicted to the practice of cannibalism. So great was his work among those people that in the year 1869, thirty-eight years after Mr. Alexander went to the Sandwich Islands, it is recorded that his church in those Islands contributed more to the cause of foreign missions than all of the churches in the Synod of Kentucky combined, that year.

In the spring of 1872 Mrs. Annie Edgar Randolph, a member of this church, went as a missionary to China, and after having conducted most successfully a school for girls in Hangchow, China, she was removed to Nagoya, Japan, in 1888, and for your years she labored most efficiently and successfully in the establishment of an institution for the education of Japanese women, when, her health having failed, after an absence of twenty years, she returned to her native land. To undertake to recount the wonderful work that was accomplished by this devoted woman, while most interesting and instructive, would occupy more time than we can command at this time.

In 1881 the congregation extended a call to Rev. E. H. Rutherford, of St. Louis, Mo., which was accepted, and Dr. Rutherford served the congregation faithfully until his death, which occurred in July, 1908, having served the local congregation for a period of twenty-seven years. Dr. Rutherford was succeeded by Rev. B. M. Shive, who remained the pastor of the church for a period of seven years, severing his connection with the local church in September, 1915.

Prominent among the pastors of the former U. S. A. church was Dr. F. J. Cheek, now of Danville, Ky. Dr. Cheek was in Paris for many years. During his pastorate the church prospered and Dr. Cheek has a large number of fast friends in this city.

From the valley of Virginia there came these families: The Alexanders, the Breckinridges, the Kennedys, the Kerrs, the Cunninghams, the McCarnes, the McClintocks, the McKees, the McDowells, the Lyles, the Irvines, the Walkers, the Wrights, who I may say were really the founders and pioneers of Presbyterianism in Kentucky. They were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and I doubt not that among these early pioneers there may have been some who had emigrated directly from Ireland, and Scotland to the valley of Virginia, and thence to Kentucky.

It was of these people that Washington is quoted as having said, dur-

Frank & Co.'s Sale

Starts Saturday, Jan. 4

STOP

AT FRANK & CO.

LOOK

IN THE WINDOWS

LISTEN

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU OF OUR WONDERFUL PRICES.

TABLES FULL OF REMNANTS.

FRANK & CO.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

Farmers & Traders Bank

OF PARIS, KENTUCKY

At the Close of Business December 31, 1918.

Began Business January 3, 1916

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$297,025.57	Capital Stock.....\$ 60,000.00
U. S. Bonds and W. S.	Surplus.....12,000.00
Stamps.....24,063.81	Undivided Profits.....583.07
U. S. Certificates.....12,000.00	Interest Reserve.....228.65
Overdrafts.....2,894.35	Tax Reserve.....1,003.26
Furniture and Fixtures.....500.00	Bills Payable.....10,000.00
Cash and Cash Items.....16,755.79	Individual Deposits.....296,861.16
Due from Banks.....27,436.62	Due to Banks......00
\$380,676.14	\$380,676.14

Gross Earnings for Past Six Months.....\$8,122.62
Undivided Profits Dec. 31, 1918.....1,598.05

\$9,720.67

Distributed as follows:

Expense Account.....\$3,037.60
Surplus.....4,000.00
Undivided Profits.....583.07
Furniture and Fixtures.....500.00
Tax Reserve.....800.00
Interest Reserve.....800.00

\$9,720.67 \$9,720.67

COMPARISON OF DEPOSITS

December 31, 1916.....\$145,463.18
December 31, 1917.....\$198,486.74
December 31, 1918.....\$296,861.16

I, W. W. Mitchell, Cashier of the Farmers and Traders Bank of Paris, Ky., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1918.

C. K. THOMAS,

Notary Public, Bourbon County, Ky.

My Commission expires January 16, 1922.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

Bourbon-Agricultural Bank and Trust Company

Paris, Kentucky

At the Close of Business December 31, 1918

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Bills.....\$ 947,254.84	Capital Stock.....\$ 200,000.00
U. S. Bonds and War	Surplus.....125,000.00
Stamps.....57,174.50	Undivided Profits.....18,320.26
Real Estate.....15,000.00	Reserve For Taxes.....5,378.84
Furniture and Fixtures.....500.00	Due Banks.....25,000.00
Overdrafts.....5,543.60	Individual Deposits.....830,815.43
Cash.....29,176.90	Due to Banks......00
Due from Banks.....149,865.69	
\$1,204,515.53	\$1,204,515.53

OFFICERS—John T. Collins, President; J. T. Hinton, Vice President; Buckner Woodford, Cashier, Thos. W. Allen, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—J. T. Hinton, W. W. Hall, Jno. Marston, Thos. H. Clay, Jr., N. Kriener, J. M. Caldwell, Jno. T. Collins, W. H. McMillan.

A Share of Your Business is Respectfully Solicited.

136TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Peoples Deposit Bank & Trust Company

Organized in 1851.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1918.

After Paying Regular 5 Per Cent. Semi-Annual Dividend, an Extra Dividend of 2 Per Cent. Was Also Declared

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Cash.....\$ 51,331.22	Capital Stock.....\$ 150,000.00
Due from Banks.....118,541.38	Surplus.....100,000.00
Real Estate.....12,000.00	Undivided Profits.....2,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....1.00	Tax Reserve.....629.05
Overchecks.....2,912.51	Due Banks.....804.81
Bonds and Securities.....24,933.66	Individual Deposits.....1,024,821.66
Loan and Bills.....1,028,403.17	Payment by Subscribers on 4th Liberty Loan.....176,400.00
Other Assets.....532.58	
Payments by Bank on 4th Liberty Loan.....218,000.00	
\$1,454,655.52	\$1,454,655.52

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS

July 25, 1914, after merger.....\$ 548,492.21
June 30, 1915.....604,815.11
June 30, 1917.....845,584.91
June 29, 1918.....880,154.85
December 31, 1918.....1,024,821.66

ing the darkest days of the Revolution, that if all his plans were crushed and if he was left with but a single standard, he would plant that standard upon the Blue Ridge Mountains, and with these mountains as a barrier, aided and supported by these loyal patriots of the valley of Virginia, he would found a new republic in the West.

These families from the valley of Virginia were the descendants and the representatives to a large extent, of the old Covenanters who, as an evidence of their devotion to their religion and to preserve it in its purity, signed in their own blood and Covenant of Grayfriars' Church and Covenant of Grayfriars' Churchyard in Edinburgh, Scotland.

About the same period that this emigration from the valley of Virginia took place, there came also from the Piedmont section of Virginia to this section such families as these: The Brents, the Buckners, the Bedfords, the Clays, the Halls, the Nicholls, the Rogers, the Hawes, the Todds, the Rices and Woodfords. These families were largely divided, as best I can learn, between the Presbyterians and the Baptists, the Baptist church being likewise a pioneer church in Kentucky, although preceded in this place by the Presbyterians.

Representatives of these families from the valley of Virginia and from the Piedmont section have been equally as prominent as their Scotch-Irish ancestors, both in the history of this church and in the history of the State and Nation, and have been identified in some way, or connection in some way, as members of this church from its organization down to the present time. These families, together with those from the valley of Virginia, made the wilderness of Kentucky to blossom and bloom as the rose.

The organization of the church at this time is as follows: The pastor is Rev. John J. Rice; the bench of Elders consists of R. P. Dow, C. B. Mitchell, Dr. J. T. Vannant, J. D. McClintock, J. L. Dodge and George W. Davis. The Board of Deacons comprise George R. Bell, C. A. McMillan, W. W. Mitchell, Lawrence VanHook, E. M. Dickson and Dr. M. H. Dalley. The Sunday School Superintendent is Mr. Owen Davis.

The Building Committee was composed of the following persons: R. P. Dow, B. M. Renick, Peale Collier, W. R. Blakemore, Duncan Bell, Mr. Owen Davis, Mrs. M. H. Dalley, Miss Mary Spears, Mrs. Frank Clay, Mrs. W. G. McClintock.

Mr. Hugh Nevin, of Louisville, is the architect of the building.

COMFORT FOR SCRIBES

What chance would Stevenson or Dickens have if he worked on a newspaper? None, of course. All the immortal stuff in his "copy" would be ruthlessly blue-penciled. Everybody knows this, but once in a while a new reporter learns it afresh and agonizes accordingly. One such, in a book in which he portrays his disillusionments, relates how he trapped the unwary editor by the old trick of introducing a sentence from a masterpiece in the midst of an account of everyday matters. The sentence was from Les Miserables, and ran as follows:

"The perfume shed upon the air by flowering shrubs seemed their own outbursts, and they gambled about in joyous abandon, at times showing their pretty little legs with the chaste indecency of infancy."

The copy reader, with a muttered "This will never do," seized his pencil. When he had finished the sentence read thus:

"The perfume shed by flowers and shrubs seemed their own sweet breaths, and they jumped joyously about, stretching their little limbs in childish glee."

The reporter followed up his triumph by innocently inquiring of the reviser why he had changed the sentence. He had changed it, the copy reader replied, because he thought it needed changing, "chaste indecency" in particular being a poor phrase—contradictory, in fact. This story should be a great comfort to all reporters of genius.

BUYS PARTNER'S INTEREST

Mr. Mitchell Jackson has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Gran Denton, in the Fordham Hotel, and will continue the business in the future. Mr. Denton will engage in other lines of business.

Rooms For Rent.

Two nicely furnished rooms on third floor of The Robins Flat, at corner of Main and Eighth streets. Steam heat, bath and all conveniences. Men preferred. Call for (3-ft) MRS. J. T. CLARK.

'Strayed or Stolen

'Strayed or stolen from my place on the Cane Ridge pike, a 3-year-old sorrel walking mare, 15 hands high, one white foot in rear, small star in forehead. A bay Welsh Pony was following mare. Liberal reward for information leading to recovery.

JAS. M. CALDWELL, (3-ft) Paris, Ky.